## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing annuation news, solicited from any masters of the world:

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Monte-Cristo. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-A Morning Call

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Brondway-Washerwonan-Ca-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-livrocarre-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-A PLEASANT BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM. Broadway-Child OF THE

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 Breadway-Ermiorian Minuralls. AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

## DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 2, 1851.

The Latest Telegraphic News. The whig convention at the State House in Boston, together with the interest taken in it by the Boston Atlas, hitherto a Sewardized whig journal, shows that the coalition in Massachusetts between the freesoilers and democrats is not relished. The whig party, therefore, retreats from the treasonable position it was about to assume on the freesoil platform, and is determined to come back to the old established order of things.

The much talked of letter from Daniel Webster to the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in reply to theirs of the twenty-first of last month, inviting him to address his fellow citizens in Fancuil Hall, is published under our telegraphic head. If brevity is, indeed, wit, then this epistle of Mr. Webster's is one of his most witty letters. At least, no one will doubt that it is a wise and dignified one.

Our telegraphic despatches give us three days later news from Hayti, via Boston. The accounts which we have recently published with respect to the disposition of the Chamber of Deputies, which is wholly subservient to the ignorant will of Sonlouque, to insalt the American government and to turn a deaf to its reasonable demands, are confirmed.

From Albany, we learn that a call has been made to re-assemble the Constitutional Convention of 1846. The fifteenth of the month is named for the day; but it is to be doubted very much if the members will come together on the requisition, let it emanate from what source it may. The canal question can receive no aid, even from the explanations and votes of a convention which may be renewed to interpret the meaning of its own action at a former day. The resolution of Mr. Loomis, with respect to increasing the liabilities of the State beyond the current yearly revenue, was rejected, it is true, at the convention of 1846, and the probability is that the members would not be willing to come tegether to leave the subject still at the same point, particularly at their own expense.

## The Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore-Its Condition and Prospects.

The few remarks we made, a few days ago, re specting certain Florida interest claims, the allowance and payment of which is about being decided at Washington, and also respecting the settlement of some Mexican claims, we notice have ruffled the feathers of a good many of the game cocks and turkey buzzards in and about Washington. We perceive that one of our cotemporaries there, who is usually considered the lineal descendant—the hereditary successor-of John Jones of the Tyler eva has undertaken to offer explanations of some of the matters alluded to, and solemnly assures the public that there is no difficulty whatever in the cabinet-not the least in the world-that all is concord, and harmony, and peace, and love, and unity; and further, he has ventured to deny that any cause for censure or suspicion exists against anybody, and particularly against Mr. Corwin, in regard to the Florida interest claims. Here is the

gard to the Florida interest claims. Here is the article:—

[From the Washington Republic.]

Dean Swift, in one of his pamphiets, defines political lying as "the art of convincing the people of saintary falsehoods for some good end. Things have change I since his day. We now see any amount of falsehood confidently rirculated, which can in no aspect be considered as saintary, or leading to any good end.

One of these we saw copied [from the New Fock Bergie] into the Union of Saturday, in relation to Mr. Corwin's alleged comexion with certain Florida claims, now in the course of adjudication before the Treasury Department, There is one Florida claim, for an inconsiderable amount, now pending before that department, alleged to grow out of the treaty of 1824. The question involved in this case, and in others which look to this for the establishment of a procedent, is whether, under the law and practice of nations, the claimants are entitled to damages for the detention of their dues; and the lowest measure of damages is alleged to be the legal interest of the country, Mr. Corwin, before he became a member of the country, Mr. Corwin, before he became a member of the country, Mr. Corwin, before he became a member of the country, Mr. Corwin, before he became a member of the country, Mr. Corwin, before he became a member of the country of any name or nature, in its settlement. This we are authorized to say. We will add that, from feelings of delicacy in the premises, and to remove the most remote suspection of any improper bias in this salighdication, the whole subject, during the filmess of Mr. Corwin, with this matter, will be found one that in every point of remove will—bear the light." eith this matter, will be found one that in every point

of view will - bear the light.

So, so-our cotemporary denies that Mr. Corwin. the Secretary of the Treasury, is in any degree inserested in these claims; but he also states that he has declined having anything to do with their settlement, and that they have been referred to Mr. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, because of his se declining. Why, we ask, if he is not in fact inerested, does he so decline deciding upon these claims! Why does he evade and shrink from the performance of his official duties? What legal authority has the Secretary of the Navy to decide upon them at all ! The act of Congress upon which this claim, it is said, is founded, refers them solely to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Navy has no more right or power in the matter, ner the President, nor either, than the editor of the Washington Telegraph. The Attorney General may be called in for his opinion as to legal points, for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury. and that is the limit of his power in the business. It would be well if the departmental officers at Washington would new and then reflect that they are more ministerial functionaries, placed in office to execute the acts of Congress; and if they would look at those laws a little more attentively, they would get along better.

It is admitted, we perceive, that Mr. Corwin gave an opinion in favor of the allowance of interest in this case, as counsel for the claimant. This is the excuse offered for his declining to set in the case as Secretary of the Treasury. We very well recolleet, that about the time Mr. Corwin was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, his "interest" in these interest claims was the subject of notice in sunder papers, and some of the whig papers spoke of the fact that he had stated the existence of such in terest openly, and did not conecal it, as Mr. Craw Ard had done in the Galpain case. That he can "interested" will not be desied. How has his pos-

But the test of the propelety of Mr. Cerwin's con-If a correct one, must apply as scengly to be

himself. Mr. Crittenden, some years ago, gave a written opinion in this identical Florida case of Mr. Corwin, that the United States was not bound to pay interest. It is on record in the Attorney General's office, and has been published in the Congressional documents. Mr. Conrad, while a member of Congress, was on the Galphin investigating committee, and he endorsed Mr. Crittenden's opinion fully, in a report signed by him, made by the minority of the committee. The majority of the committee, in its report, also approved of that opinion. Mr. Conrad expressly agreed to Mr. Crittenden's views, on the ground that the Florida case was weaker than the Galphin case, and had less merits. We procured copies of most of the documents at the time, and if we can find them, will publish them hereafter, for we predict that this case will be a fruitful topic of discussion in the newspapers and in the next Congress. The documents we allude to are a curious collection. There were hosts of agents, counsel, and attorneys in these Florida claims and numerous arguments. N. P. Tallmadge, former Senator from this State, made a voluminous written argument, and some half a dozen other

lawvers ditto. We should be glad if Mr. Corwin's organ at Washington, or any other organ, would inform us when Congress made an appropriation to pay this claim for interest, and quote the words of the act. The House of Stepresentatives, certainly, by its concurrence in the report of the Galphin investigating committee, repudiated its allowance. The laim may be just; but we say that Congress has not yet authorized the department to pay it, and that Congress is the proper tribunal to decide as to its allowance, and the only tribunal that can al-

But this is not the real question. It is one that is vastly more important, and that lies nearer the vitals of the government, than the abstraction of a few hundred thousands of dollars, more or less, to satisfy these alleged arrears of interest. Who cares for the paltry amount taken in the Galphin case, apart from the manner in which it was taken! The cohesive power of public plunder" (as Mr. Calhoun styled it) is the great question under consideration. Here we have the spectacle of a Senator of the United States acting as the paid agent-as the feed counsel-in a claim, not from his State, before the Treasury Department! It is said he was to have a large contingent fee, dependent on its allowance. Can there be a practice of more corrupting tendeney than this? An act of Congress ought to be passed to prevent members of Congress from hiring themselves out as treasury buzzards or stool-pigeons. We intend to urge this matter to Congress at its next session, and give good grounds for it. We hope the House will send for persons and papers in sundry cases, and among them some Mexican claim cases, and some War Department and some Navy Department, and some General Post Office, and some Custom House and Treasury Department cases. This business of claims should be sifted to the bottom,

if it be not a second bottomless pit. Mr. Corwin's interest in the Florida case, it is aid, he has assigned, transferred, parted with, relinquished, or disposed of. It is reported that it was sold; and thereby he has become entirely "disinterested." Good! Who bought that interest? What was paid for it! The terms of the bargain are, it will be seen, important in deciding as to the disinterestedness of the Sceretary of the Treasury. The reason, we presume, that influences the Secretary to decline deciding this case, if he is not interested in it, is, because his former connexion with it may cause people to talk about it. This is a fair presumption; and delicacy, or modesty, or honesty, has not too much to do with it. Why should a man of high character and tone, conscious of rectitude, thus act? If he is in his heart convinced the claim is just, and ought to be paid, and if he is really not interested, he would, it seems to us, take pleasure in doing justice. He would gladly avail himself of the opportunity to repair openly the wrong done by at least three preceding administrations in refusing to allow and pay this interest.

The truth is, Mr. Corwin ought not to continue

in the cabinet any longer. He should not encumber the President with his presence, if he is in a position not to be able to fulfil all his official duties impartially. It is best for the country that highly honorable gentlemen, in such disagreeable positions, should quit. There are plenty of others not in such a fix. This would be a capital course for Mr. Fillmore to prescribe, for many reasons. We believe in the salu- | from that happy position which she will attain under | to see far ahead of himself. tary effect of frequent changes in cabinet officers. Rotation is a sublime principle of cosmogany, astronomy and optics. It restores the just equilibrium to nature and art-to religion or politics. Mr. Calhoun regarded it as important. It is a disinfecting agent, as effective as the chloride of lime. No man should stay in a cabinet office over a year, except a Secretary of State, and he not over two years. This Copernican system of cabinet officers will restore our polities to their ancient purity. Mr. Corwin, we believe, is really at the bottom of half the discontent and dissension in the whig party. He is on the "anxious bench" for the Presidency, and has been for some years. He cordially hates Webster and Clay, and hated Taylor. He fears Seward and Ewing, who have, by jockeyism and foul riding, got ahead of him in the race for abolition support. He cares not a fig for Mr. Fillmore, except so far as he can use his power and patronage to subserve his own ends. He may be a formidable man sometime or another, but not soon. In fact, there is a One-Eyed Thompson in the museum of political curiosities at the federal city, and Mr. Corwin

knows who he is. We are beginning to be satisfied that the best and safest course for the President, if he wishes to avoid trouble, is to reform and remodel his entire cabinet at once. Mr. Webster should be retained as the head of the new administration, provided he would go to work at once, and keep at work zealously till Congress meets, and wind up our foreign affairs forthwith, in proper style. We don't want any rigmarole platitudes from his or anybody's pen. "Ask for nothing that is not right-submit to nothing that is wrong." It is right that we should forbid European monarchies from meddling with American affairs-this is the sacred soil of republican freedom, and within its hallowed precincts their pestherous systems shall not enter. Este, O proceed proced, profuni. Webster should have a spirited cabinet, that would support him, army, navy, movey and mails.

If the President don't take some such step, he has a hard time in prospect. The politicians may deny it-they may wear smooth faces to one another-there are around him those who, but for the laws against assault and battery, would seize each other by the throats. Let each one of his eight counsellors make an honest confession, and four at least will acknowledge the corn. They all know one another. The Galphin rot has selzed on the very vitals of this administration already. It will require a huge sight of physic and skilful doctors to attend to their infirmities. They are disaffected to one another, and have no affection for the President-none whatever. These things ruined their predecessors; and though they could see it before they took their places, they have since become as blind as Clayton & Co. were. Like ostriches, they over up their heads in the sand, and forget that their extremities are exposed. They have little strength with the people, (except Webster,) and they know it. Can such a concern prosper, and make the country prosper? At least three and three-quarters of the whole cabinet should resign or be turned out, and in this number we include the Postmaster General and Postmaster Corporal.

A LEFT-BANKED SCAP AT THE CARRET,-An vening paper -- we believe it is called the Mirror. and it supported by the Navy Department-pubshes a well written letter from Washington, givng a very graphic account of certain cabinet rediscontent, dry ret, and an early discolution of the number content. Cooleanhority in a family quarrel. callengues-Mr. Critishden and Mr. Contail-At by I whole syncero. Cool authority in a family quarrel.

MORE CUBA EXPEDITIONS .- Recent intelligence | from New Orleans will be found in our correspondence, in which we have some account of the move ments of the expedition against Cuba, and of cortain tacties which have been resorted to for the concealment of the real designs of those engaged in the scheme. Of course, it is difficult to say where all the rumors will end. The Republic newspaper even announces that one body of adventurers is marching across the country, on its way to some port, and it has been intimated that St. Augustine r Jacksonville is to be, among others, one of the ports whence an expedition is to sail. We think it is quite possible. Jacksonville has had a reputation for bank piracies on an extensive scale, and it is quite natural that anything in the same line of plunder should be carried on in that region, particularly as those who were instrumental in carrying on the Jacksonville expedition against the pockets of the people, are highly in favor of these new illegal en-

terprises against Cuba. All these expeditions against a country with which we are on terms of amity, and with which we and we were pleased with these historical allusions, have treaties, and which have a common centre, have been organized recently. Facilities, too, have been given towards establishing them, by the inefficiency of the federal authorities of New Orleans, who permitted Lopez to escape from the demands of the law, which he had manifestly and confessedly broken. This cannot be doubted. Had punishment been inflicted for the first transgression, there would have been no attempt at a second invision of the island. We should have had peace. Even now, the arrests made here and elsewhere, will not secure tranquillity for the future, because it is not at all improbable that the fitting out of the Cleopatra here, and the loud talk of emigration, are mere designs, framed directly for the purpose of hoodwinking our government and drawing its attention from other points. Should it be otherwiseshould the government be able to show a clear case against those who have been arrested—the result against those who have been arrested—the result | tion, and being completely silent on that which we will amount to nothing as a permanent assurance | published, addressed by him to Chatfield. that these expeditions are at an end. Not at all. On the contrary, though a momentary arrest of the intentions of the adventurers may be made, we have no confidence that the cabinet at Washington are displaying any ability or efficiency beyond that which has shown the limit of it, in the course against Lopez and his associates. The security of Cuba cannot be derived from the present administration. The Spanish government must not expect it. They must depend upon their own power and resources. The little that our government can do, will be to to our side. So, having given our opinion with disturb, without annihilating, the piratical organi-

Thus, the chief security and principal defence of Cuba must be in the general loyalty of the mercantile classes of the island, and in the activity and wisdom of Concha, the Captain General, who, with thirty thousand well armed troops, can bid defiance to the most determined efforts of the piratical adventurers from this country. As to the rumors of any extensive defection of the population of Cuba from the crown of Spain, we have only to say that we do not credit them. A few wealthy persons, ambitious for distinction and for office, may be foolish enough to believe that, with a little aid 'from without," they may revolutionize the island; but that their credulity on this point is shared by the mass of those engaged in trade, we cannot be lieve. They are as contented as men need be, and have confidence that the wise administration of the new Captain General will bring about reforms quite as fast as the public mind will be prepared to receive them. The misfortune of these new rumors of invasion, is, that they will interfere with the liberal plans and efforts of the Captain General to carry out those measures which he has studied to advocate, in behalf of the population of the island. All that he has done has already been undone; for the Spanish government will not be willing to relax its hold upon the colony while attempts are made, every now and then, to seize the reins entirely from its hands, and to rob the crown of one of its brightest and most valuable jewels. The true friends of Cuba abroad, and the friends of its population, and to its future welfare, therefore, must regret that the wild, reckless, and illegal conduct of any portion of the people of the United States, or of those who have taken hospitable shelter under the American flag, should bring evils upon Cuba which might have been spared to that lovely and flourishing island, and which will only tend to keep her back

THE ERIE RAILROAD-ITS HISTORY .- We give elsewhere in our columns, to-day, a full and accurate history of the rise and progress of the Eric Railroad, which has been completed within a few days. This

a mild government by the mother country.

history has never been written till now. This is one of the longest works of the kind in the country, and probably longer than any other railroad in any part of the civilized world. It is now twenty years since the project was started. It has taken over thirteen years to complete it from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, and an expenditure, probably, of twenty-five millions of dollars. It is estimated that the whole debt, including the original capital, the various classes of bonds, and the interest accruing on them, is equal to thirty-five or forty millions of dollars. Only one track has yet been completed, and it never will pay, unless there are two throughout the whole distance; and even then we doubt if it can ever pay the original debt. Yet it is a vast improvement, and the property all along its line, on both sides, and at both ends, will be increased in value more than the whole cost of the road, amounting to thirty or forty millions of dollars. All great works of internal improvement seem to ruin the original projectors, bondholders, and stockholders. They benefit those who have property along their lines, and those who buy up the stock, after they are completed, at a cheap rate. The metropolis will for years feel the benefits of the Eric Railroad, in its increasing wealth and importance; while the original projectors, stockholders, and bondholders, will be more and more sinking into poverty, insignificance and the

This is the way with all great works, either civil or military. The glory of the Mexican war cost eighty millions of dollars in money, and twentyfive thousand lives. The glory of that war, costing so much, was monopolized for nearly two years by General Taylor, and now it is about to pass into the hands of General Scott, who will probably use it up before he gets through with it. This is a queer world; we are a queer people; we are a very queer nation. In fact, human life is a queer affair, and the life beyond the grave is probably queerer still. Who knows ?

SANATARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.-For the ast month or two, we have noticed much inattentien and inefficiency on the part of the city government, in cleansing the streets. Had it not been for the entire week of hard rain, which washed away, recently, a large portion of the vegetable and animal accumulations of the winter, we should have had loud and numerous complaints of the unhealthy state of the city. As it is, many of the vaults where oyster shells have been deposited during the winter, send up pestiferous odors, and gutters in various parts of the city, reek with unwritten perfumes, which bear messages of disease and death. In about a half-dozen wards, too, in consequence of high rents, the population are crowded and huddled together, with no regard to the terrible results which usually spring from such a reckless indifference to health and life. This is a sad state of things, and must be obviated. Why should not the vast host of those who have out-door relief. be furnished with employment in cleansing the streets? Why not divide the city into sections, and give those who have nothing to do, an occupathe benefit of themselves and the arge ! Certainly there is room miy at large! Certainly there is room for much imprevement, and well organised squads to cleanse the city every night-for, in the day time, they must

THE INDIGNATION MEETING AGAINST SIR HENRY L. BULWER .- The indignation manufactured against Sir Henry Bulwer's recent dinner speech is too much to be borne, because it is like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. If a subject had been wanted for agitation, it might have been found in that \$25,000 fund in the hands of the Irish Directory. or which was there originally. Where is it now Heaven only knows how many have travelled to Europe with it, on "special missions." On this head, there is room for indignation; for what sin is there in telling the truth, or in seeking it ? Now, with regard to the British Minister's speech, who could seriously find fault with it ! Sir Henry said only that the Celts, in ancient times, went without breeches-and he might have gone further, and declared that they went without shoes. Therefore he was historically accurate, so far as he went, and we are quite indignant that his speech should be made use of to raise a disturbance wholly uncalled for and out of place. We claim to have as much Celtic blood as gives force and energy to the character, made in a jocular way, and with no intention to offend. There are thousands and tens of thousands around us, who have a good share of the same Celtic blood, too, who, we dare say, never dreamed of indignation against the fact stated by the British Minister. Why, one might as well quarrel for being a son of Adam, before the fig leaves were made into breeches, or of any Briton at the time of the invasion by Julius Cæsar, when Britons ran about with no covering except paint and mud. Those of the Irish, therefore, who have raised the hue and cry, are probably not the persons entitled to indulge in indignation. They have more cial ma to having whiskey under their skins than Celtie blood. The whole meeting, and the resolutions, have originated in a mistake—a mistake as great as that of the British Minister in explaining a letter that was simply a joke and required no explana-

Now, we shall oppose the resolutions of this Irish meeting, on the ground that no indignation is necessary on such a trivial affair. Nay, more-we trust that Sir Henry will be retained as the representative of the British government till Mr. Webster lieks him out of Nicaragua. Though he is a little too British for us, yet that does not give us a pang. We have plenty of shrewdness, even with 'a weak government," to see that he does not do anything that cannot be set off by some advantage much indignation as the subject demands, we shall wait to see whether or not President Fillmore fears our indignation most, or that of the speech-makers at the Irish meeting. We shall see.

HUMBUGS OF THE DAY .- Dodge, who attempted to make a great noise in the city and elsewhere, by getting a \$625 Jenny Lind ticket, and filling Tripler Hall "for one night only," has suddenly disappeared, leaving not even a grease spot behind him. The Fish girls, too, who rapped spiritually hereabouts, have vanished, also, and with them several philosophers and expounders of myths and myste-The truth is, that the New York public, who have been so gulled, again and again, are beginning to open their eyes, and to put their hands inquiringly into their breeches' pockets, when asked to pay for a sight. However, the humbugs are not all done with yet. A new one has started under the patronage of the Tribune-the organ of oddities and isms-and we are soon to have an exhibition of second sight-veritable second sight. Humbug! Second sight is the gift only of the pure blooded Celt. It never belonged to a Frenchman, and never will. The Scotch Highlanders, without breeks, have it by nature, while your pantalooned Frenchman cannot possessit, even by study. Were a real Scotchman, of pure blood, to come among us, and give an exhibition of second sight, there would be reason in it, and we should credit his pretensions. We have a little of second sight ourself, particularly with respect to humbugs, whether in the mysteries of the age or in the cabinet movements of the day-but, to talk of a Frenchman having second sight is absurd. He may be a very good cook, and may see as far as his snuff-box; but it is ridiculous pretence to attempt competition with the keen-eved Celt, once semi-barbarous, semi-clad, and, at the present day, in the Highlands, still joyful in bare legs, and in his capacity

Two WEERS' LATER CALIFORNIA NEWS will be due on Sunday next.

Postponement.-Dr. Banning's Free Lecture to indies, was not delivered on Wednesday last, on account of the storm. It will take place to-day, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Society Library Rooms, 348 Broadway. The ladies generally are invited to attend.

New Illustrated Paper-Sold by S. French, New Hittstrated Paper—Sold by S. French,
ISI Nassau street, Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Companion
has been altered into the more convenient size of the octave,
and is also enriched with more engravings—there are fiften
in the present number—each superior specimens of artistic
excellence. The portrait of Webster is striking, and the
view of San Francisco gives an admirable idea of that "golden city." There are also sixteen pages of agreeable reading
matter—so that this makes as pleasant a paper as can be
sessed. The subscription is three dollars a pear, or ten cents
a single copy. They are at Mr. French's store, 151 Nassau
street for sale.

O. K .- No. 3 will be ready Friday Morning.—Rich and startling discloveres, fashionable intelligence, more expositions of the mercantile agencies, Havana and Cubanos. Humerons Sketches from Cuban Life, a new play, called "The New York Pres; Spiritual Intelligence, Fresh and Original illustrations, no old cuts or rehashed withleines. Look out for the O. K. Sold by the newsboys. Price 2 cents.

Elegant Porcelain Wedding Cards, plain d all verbordered, engraved and printed in the most fashion be styles; also, a spiendid assortment of Wedding Erre ses, from the most elebrated Paris and London manufac-rers, at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner of Duane street

Model Hats .- If you want a hat possessing very qualification of beauty, lightness, etyle and durability, all and examine the different etyles before purchasing elements, P. DAVID (successor to Amidon), foll forestant, near the corner of Duane street, where all tastes can be saited.

To Lady Equestrians .- Genta would res

pectfully apprise the ladies of New York, and visiters fro-etier cities, that he has now ready a light and elegant! trimmed Straw Rolling Hat, admirably suited for equestris exercise in warm weather. Grain feels consider that the ladies will pronounce this novelty a charmingly tasteful in vention. GENIN, 218 Breatway, opposite St. Paul's. April Showers and Hats .- It has been re-

Parls Mantillas .- The attention of Ladies is invited to the Parisian Mantilla Emporium, 351 Broadway, where an entirely new and most elegant variety of those fastionable articles is offered for their inspection, at extremely moderate prices. Misses' Mantillas, of every size and color. Novelties received from Paris every week. GEO. BULFIN, Proprietor.

Silks, Shawls, and every other kind of La-

Important to Gentlemen.-Gentlemen who

prine an elegant fit as one of the required of their unde-cipating, may invert it at No. I Astor House. The Shirk &c., made at that establishment, are warranted to fit with unwrighted emocrames, and to be rendy for delivery on the day and at the hour at which they are promised. 'Tis Dangerous to Delay .- If you intend to

The Broadway Carpet Store,-Peterson &

Patent Supertry, Three Ply and Patent Tupestry, and imprain 6 armete, at the emistrated cheapons target cataling most in the kinded duster, No. 24 Howers, Kirsan Andrewson, Thores they affect the greatest bargains of the acc. (agrain - arrests Mr., 4s., de., at 4 de.)

Singer's Sewing Machines for sale at \$15 sphere. Jose than con be bought in the city, and notice age to work them, if wanted, Apply at 28 Boury.

A Beautiful Store.-Ladies, Mr. Miller, in al street, has enlarged and decorated his store, so that now the most splendid establishment is the United less; where ladies, misses, and children can be supulied h Gaiters. Slippers, Ties, and every article appertaining, he Shoe business, at moderate prices. Ladies, remember J. B. MILLER'S, 134 Canal street.

Incredulity is now eausing hundreds of deaths that might all be saved. I tell you candidly, facts, that will be unendurable to any feeling heart, if not attended to: I say that the Antidote has such unaccountable power over the nervoes system, that appetite, sleep, direction, strength and cheerfulines, produce health; and consumption is cured by it, as well as any other disease.

"WATTS, M. D., 102 Nassau street.

Bowling and Billiard Establishment for

Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Toilet Culler, &c.—The undersigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, which in the most complete in the city. SAUNDERS, 16 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 367 Broadway.

Glass Ware.—James Rorke & Sons, No. 102 John street, have on hand, which they will sell at low prices, 5,000 dozen American pressed Tumblers, together with a general assort-ment of Druggists' Glass Ware. World's Fair .- Visitors to the World's Fair are invited to examine the subscriber's stock of Cases. They are the most compact and useful arti-kind manufactured, containing all that is necessary tellet of the most facticious. SAUNDERS, 147 Br-corner of Liberty st., and 357 Broadway.

To Crockery Merchants and Dealers in

Comb Factory, 387 Breadway.-Ladles are respectfully invited to examine this choice selection of dress combs: the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell and buffalo bern. Combs repaired and made to order.

A. & J. SAUNDERS.

Phalon's Magie Hair Dye, to color the hair er whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without turbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or at Phalon's Wig and Toupee manufactory, 10 Breadt For sale in the city and country by druggiets generally.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye instantly conrts red or gray hair to brown or black. Gourand's Italian ulicated Scap curve tan, pimples, freeklen, eruptions etc. urnadis Pouder Subside eradicates hair from upper lipp, e. er any part of the hoof-warranteed. Gourand a Liquid en etc., are all found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S old ablished Laboratory, 67 Walker street, first store from endway; Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia; Washington street, Boston.

Grey, Red, or Unsightly Hair can easily of instantly be converted into a beautiful black or bro-lor, of the meet permanent and natural description, one of Bogle's Riestric Hair Dye. The operation is u ad, while the beauty of the color is perfection. This, we git's Hyperion Fluid, for the hair, and other preparation in ty Sands, 100 Fulton street; Rushton, Clark & Co., readway; Cayry & Co. and Brigham & Bay, Penti street.

Wigs and Toupees .- We would call the attention of persons requiring Wirs, to a recent improvement. The same was awarded a silver medal for the first premium at the last fair. They can be seen at E. PHALONS Wig and Hair Due Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Copy his address.

Dr. Kellinger's Magic Fluid, for the Hair. lightful feeling. Sold in large family bottles, at \$1. Dep 2:0 Pearl street, 464 and 476 Broadway, Grand and Brood

## MONEY MARKET. THURSDAY, May 1-6 P. M.

The stock market opened a little more buoyant today, but the transactions were not large. A larger portion of the operations were for each than usual, and the rs are evidently buying in their shorts. All the railroad stocks were in moderate request, to-day, at a slight improvement in prices. Edgeworth and Portsmouth were in demand, and several hundred shares of each changed hands, at an advance of a fraction on prices current at the close yesterday. It is the impression in the street that money will be very abundant about the middle of May or the first of June, and that the rate of interest will rule as low as at any time during the past year. This may and may not give an impetus to speculation in stocks. It does not follow that an easy money market promotes speculation. We have known an upward move ment in the fancies when money has been worth two and three per cent per month, and a dull, depressed state of the stock market when money was worth but four and five per cent per annum. The brokers have everything to gain by getting up an excitement now in the fancies. and we have no doubt they will contrive in some way to do so. Outsiders, generally, are pretty clean of stocks, and they would, no doubt, bite quite sharp if the hooks were properly baited. They have, however, become cautious and are not so easily drawn in as in times past When outsiders are full of stocks it is for the interest of the brokers to depress prices, and compel holders to sell out. The plans laid to accomplish this object almost invariably succeed, and outsiders get pretty well used up-When the brokers get the bulk of the fancies in their hands at low prices, they change their tactics; and acording to their ideas, then, one would think a sudden revolution had been realized in the financial affairs of every incorporated company; that from the poor, miserable good-for-nothing securities they had become the most valuable investments in the country. It makes a vast difference in a man's public opinion, whether he wants to buy or sell any stock; and it is curious to watch the course of some of the leading operators in Wall street and note their remarks from time to time relative to any particular security. If a change actually occurred as often in the condition or position of any company, as in the minds of speculators relative to the value of its shares, we should not know from one day to another. what any security in the market was worth. Stocks are now well held for a rise, and in the usual course of Wall street matters, an upward movement should soon take place, but we see no indications of such a state of things

at present. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to \$92,061 28; payments, \$43,148 66; balance, \$3,967,867 60.

The receipts of the Long Island Railroad Company for the month of April, 1851, amounted to \$15,106 02 against \$12,302 09, showing an increase of \$2,803 83 this year.

Thereport of the Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, Geo., dated April 7th, 1851, shows a line of discounts of \$1,549.-642, of which \$1,183,260 was in exchange; deposits not bearing interest, \$300,876; specie, \$410,249 23; circulation, \$962,483; capital, \$500,000. The dividend declared the 7th inst. was ten dollars per share; of the paper running and lying over, only two thousand dollars was

The earnings of the Eric Railroad Company for the menth of April in each of the past two years, were as

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD 

will take place, we believe, on the 14th inst.

- \$189,149 51 Total earnings for the same month last year, 141,584 89

Increase in April, 1851...... \$47,164 62 This increase is equal to thirty-three and a third per cent. The new part of the road, opened a few days nce, has not been yet used for traffic, and the company have not, therefore, derived any benefit from the extension. The earnings for May, this year, will not show the full capacity of the road, as some days must clapse before the trains make regular trips. The grand opening

Arrangements have been completed by the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, for finishing the work from Michigan City to the Illinois line, and thence to Chicago. The iron for the entire line is purchased, and the road will be commenced at once, and proceeded in, without delay, until it is finished. It is, moreover, stated that a connection between the Michigan Southern Railway and the Rock River Road has been agreed upon which will constitute the longest continuous rallroad route in the country. The Rock River Railroad connects with another, which unites Davenport with Iowa City-and this latter with still another, that tersinates at Council Bluffs, in the Indian Territory.

The annexed statement exhauts the value of mer disc exported from this port, during the month of April

disc exports the extent of shipmes showing also the extent of shipmes are the extent of shipmes are the extent of shipmes are the extent of th 15,845 Other ports in France, , rth of Europe ... 4,447 81,055 37,497 1,393 580 512

duce of the United States. We have, as yet, no official returns showing the amount of specie exported in April. but it will not vary much from three millions of dollars which will swell the aggregate exports to at least eight millions of dollars. The importations for the month will not much exceed that sum. About fifty per cent of the value of merchandise exported during April, went to ports in Great Britain.

The engineer of the Georgia State railroad has con tracted for one thousand tons of rails, of the T pattern weighing fifty-three pounds to the lineal yard. This will suffice to lay about twelve miles of road, beginning at Marietta, and ending at the Chattahooche river.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be completed to Wheeling by the 1st of January, 1853. The engineer reports the route most favorable, and that in a distance of two hundred miles there are but six viaduets of large size. The first of these, at Cumberland, is finished; th second, over the Potomac, will be completed in May and the third, over the same river, in July. The fourth over the Youghiogheny river, in August: the fifth, acros-Cheat river, in September, and the sixth, over the Mo nongahela river, near Fairmount, some time next win ter. All the minor bridges and culverts, with their su perstructures, will be completed in time. Of the 21,000 tons of rail required, nearly 19,000 have been delivered at Locut Point, and the remainder will be before the end of the present year. The advance of the track will carry it to Piedmont station, 28 miles from Cumberland Ly July 4, 1851; Cheat river, 75 do., by Nov. 1, 1861; Ty gart's Valley Bridge, 163 do., by Feb. 1, 1852: Fairn 123 do., by April 1, 1852; Wheeling, 200 do., by Jan. 1.

The Sussex Mine Railroad, the Newton, (N. J.) Herale states, is rapidly extending, and it is intended it shall soon reach Waterloo, upon the Morris Canal. The Morris nd Essex road will also be extended, reaching the same place through Hackettstown via Stanhope.

The iron for the entire line of the Evansville and Ving ennes Railroad has been received at Evansville, and the locomotives and carabave been contracted for. This ros connects the Wabash and Ohio lines, and is one of the most important lines in that section of country.

The shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, from January 1st to April 26th, 1851, amsunted to 64,464 cases against 52.913 cases for the corresponding period last year—showing an increase this year of 11,551 cases. There were 704 cases exported to California for the month ending the 25th inst. The annexed extract from the circular of a house en-

cased extensively in the tobacco trade in Richmond, Va contains some important information in relation to the tobacco crop in that State, from which it will be seen that the quantity expected to reach market during the present year will fall short of the amount heretofore calculated on Tobacco Inspections in Virginia to March 31, 1851

 Richmond
 1850
 1831
 823 hhds.

 Petersburg
 4.289
 3.496—deficit
 823 hhds.

 Petersburg
 4.264
 2.699
 1.655

 Lynchburg
 1.627
 913
 714

 Clarksville
 1.022
 374
 648

 Farmville
 808
 217
 591

above table.

To which, add for lightness in weight of hids, this year, (heretofore casks weighing from 2 to 500 lbs, were not counted, this year they are, making an average of at least 150 lbs, per hid.)....

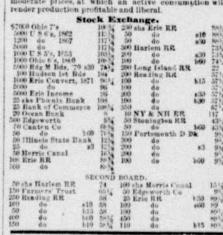
The receipts of loose tobacco are not more than half the quantity received last year. The highest estimate of the crop now made is from 22 000 to 25,000 hhds. Many of our manufacturers believe they will be forced to suspend operations by next fall, for want of supplies of leaf During the past year there has been considerable speculation in this article, in consequence of the short supply from the crops of that year, and the probability

s, that this year a similar movement will be realized.

-And you have in round numbers, above 6500 hbd

The dry goods trade shows considerable activity, at constantly drooping prices. Country and city dealer buy for the wants of a short period, entertaining a clear conviction that prices must decline, and the more anxious sellers become, the stronger is that conviction. Somlarge sales of heavy brown sheetings have taken placthis week, but in moderate lots, and at lower prices Blenched goods are in fair demand, but prices are not firm. Drills have been in demand, at steady prices, as the stock is limited. Denims, dull before, are now wholly inactive, since the announcement that a large stock of three thousand cases will be offered at auction, by Mesers. Haggerty & Co., on the 7th proximo; prices are nominal, the market being much depressed, and offering little encouragement for the approaching heavy sale Cotton flannels are dull, but stendy. Stripes are in limit ed request; 105 cases Otis stripes are to be sold next week, by Haggerty & Co., prices are fair, without great firmness, but there is a fair Northern and Western de-mand. Ticks are rather active, and have been steady in price, but a large offering of 400 bales is announced for the 7th May, which announcement is a check to tran-actions. Osnaburgs are light in stock, and though the demand is small, prices are steady. Printing cloths are rather more active, and prices are steady, at Providence. demand is small, prices are steady. Printing cloths are rather more active, and prices are steady; at Providence, the market is reported duil and rather heavy. Prints are very active, and are selling at the full prices of previous weeks; the demand for the country is very large; the Causdian traders buy liberally Ginghams are in very active demand, at the stereotyp-1 prices fixed at the opening of the season—the for Lancasters, and 12% a 13c. for Ginsgows. The stock is light Delaines are active, at steady prices. Jeans, both hieached and corset, enjoy a steady demand, at fair prices. Clothe are in very limited demand, but the stock is not heavy, and the production has been considerably stinted of late Low priced qualities are most wanted. A feeling of heaviness prevails. Cetton pantalouncy is heavy in price, and large in stock, with a fair demand. Satinets are selling moderately, at steady prices. Blues are rather scarce. Tweeds are heavy in stock, and declining, except for the best styles. Sheeps greys are in good demand, and prices are firm and even, at an advance, the production having been exceedingly limited. Fancy cassimeres are less active, and both fancy and plair goods are heavy in price, except those suited for the full trade. Blankets are dull, but steady. British goods are celling mederately, but not at encouraging prices though without heavy sacrifices, as is shown in French goods, which are crowded through the auction room. Some small sales are making of full goods to clothiers but lawns, ginghams, prints, fancy silk, jaconests, ribbons are all heavy of sale, and heavy in price. Cotton and wool have a very strong tendency to decline. The cotton market appears doomed to full gradually to a range of moderate prices, at which an active consumption will render production profitable and liberal.

Stock Exchange. rather more active, and prices are steady; at Provide



ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY. REMOVALS.

R EMOVAL.—JOHN G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, the City Hall.

JOHN STAATS, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS REMOVED from BU Fulton etreet, to 197 Broadway, formerly the

REMOVAL WM. HIRSCHIELD, IMPORTER OF At Watches, Watch Glasses, &c., has removed from No. 6c. to No. 16 John street, up raises, where he will keep outstantly a large assortment of ane Watches, at the lowers prices, the very best imported Watch Glasses cheaper than, any other place in the trade, at No. 16 John, near licoadway, any other place in the trade, at No. 16 John, near licoadway,

M R. MANIORT'S HAIR DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—JAMES H. COOKE HAS-removed to Z Broadway, where the largest and moves complete assertment of Desks, and all kinds of Counting Room Fernitars may be found. Desks of all kinds made to-order, at the shortest notice.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW YORK, MAY I. President of this institution, on account of ill health, William F. Havemeyer, Eq., has been unanimously elected to fill the vacaboy.

J. SEYMOUR, Cashion. NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1951, -THE PRESIDENT ANYDirectors of the Henry Bank have, this day, declared
a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the Billlint. The transfer though will be closed until the 5th Billlint laster. Per order R. S. BRADFORD, Cashist.

licitor. 10.150 1.362 502 50.500 10.000 W. or indice. 11.150 48 46.702 228 16.702 228 16.702 228 16.702 228 16.702 228 16.702 228 16.702 228 16.702 17.150 1